FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid, DAILY, Per Month... DAILY, Per Year.... BUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year

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EOCAL NEWS—The City and Robustian News Bureau of the United Phiese and New York Associated Passa Is at 31 to 30 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use 'instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Legislature

May day is moving day in Albany as well as in New York, for the State Legislature has adjourned and the political leaders on both sides are taking into account, with a view to this year's election for Governor, the doings of the Republican majority. The session, under the limitations established by the amended State Constitution, has been tranquil.

Three thousand bills have been introduced, of which 800 have been passed by both Houses and 500 have become laws. The expenses of the State have not been reduced, but a considerable portion of the burden has been shifted from the rural taxpayers to the retail publicans and tavern keepers, and high license, with lawful Sunday selling of beer and whiskey, has been established in the large cities. It is unknown whether this attempt at solving the Sunday problem should be credited to the open champion of "labor and morality," the Hon. WARNER MILLER of Herkimer, or to the rival statesman, a performer rather than platformer, the Hon. Thomas C. Platt of Tioga. The project of the Greater New York has been progressed; the discriminations of foreign insurance companies against American concerns have been met with legislative reprisal. The demand for improvement of the high roads of the State has been defeated, but the bill giving bicycles what may be called "belligerent rights" as baggage has been adopted. The Ballot law has been amended into a worse and more complex condition than it was a year ago.

The Republican leaders declare the record of this year's Albany Legislature to be satisfactory to them, and promising for the election of a Republican Assembly in November. Some of the Democratic leaders denounce the Legislature as tyrannical, autocratic, and despotic. It is impossible, in the field of politics, to please every one, but the probability is that neither party will be able to make much campaign thunder six months hence from the record of this year's ▲lbany Legislature.

Silver in Michigan.

We would not wither a single laurel leaf proper to the brow of the Hon. DONALD MASHER DICKINSON, or of the Hon. CALVIN SQUELCHER BRICE, or of a single associate of these statesmen, for the victory over the silver fanatics in the Michigan Democratic State Convention, but when awarding honors for that achievement we must remember that another force there working to the same end may have been even greater than theirs.

In 1894 the Michigan Democrats were inflamed with the delusion that free silver was a great scheme, and on a straight platform of 16 to 1 they put a candidate "distinguished for personal popularity and energetic campaigning." The majority against him was 106,392. In less than six months there happened to be another State election in Michigan. Sixteen to I was tried again by the Democrats, and, although it was a midyear election, the anti-free silver mafority amounted to 80.487.

These tests in Michigan were as conclusive as the issue was clear. The rough hand of experience had touched the free silver-Ites in Michigan before the Hon. DON DICK-INSON laid his masterful grip upon the Democratic State Convention.

Then and Now-Spain, Cuba, and the United States.

During the ten years' war in Cuba, the American Minister at Madrid, Gen. DANIEL E. Sickles, and subsequently Gen. Calen CUSHING, frequently received instructions from Washington well fitted to enlighten the Spanish Government regarding matters in which we were concerned.

It was in the early part of the year 1872 that Minister Sickles was instructed to " invite the attention of the Spanish Government to the barbarous and inhuman manner in which prisoners of war and noncombatants suspected of sympathy with the Insurgents were put to death." These instructions were obeyed, and thus Spain was made aware that this Government was observant of events in Cuba. Again, at a later period, Minister Cushing, the successor of Gen. Sickles at Madrid, received a despatch from Secretary Fish, designed for the information of Spain, that "our people are horrified and agitated by the spectacle, at our very doors, of war, not only with all its ordinary attendance of devastation and carnage, but with accompaniments of barbarous shooting of prisoners of war, or summary execution by military commissions, to the scandal and disgrace of the age."

The language here used, it will be observed, is strong and plain. We should like to know whether the Hon HANNIS TAYLOR, who is now the American Minister at Madrid, has ever received from Becretary OLNEY any despatches similar to these upon the same subject. Barbarous deeds like those which were formerly perpetrated in Cuba by VALMASEDA are now perpetrated there by WEYLER; and our people have been horrified and agitated, for year past, by the fully authenticated accounts of them which have been received in this country. Secretary Fish gave Spain to understand the nature of the sentiment which existed in this country. Have we had cause for believing that Secretary

OLNEY has followed his example? Gen. GRANT was President of the United States when the justructions here spoken of were sent to Minister SICKLES and Min-Inter Cushing.

During the last war in Cuba our friendly Intervention was tendered to Spain, and the terms and conditions of it were made the subject of discussion between Gen. JUAN PRIM, then President of the Spanish Ministerial Council, and the American Minister at Madrid. So far from our offer of intervention being regarded with asperity or suspicion, it was welcomed by the Spanish Government, and it was for reasons appertaining to its form rather than to its substance that it proved to be ineffective at that time.

intervention in Cuban affairs by this Government during the years of the last Cuban insurrection, while GRANT was President As was shown by Minister SICRLES, in his communication to THE BUN, we insisted upon a more humane conduct of the war. urged Spain to grant substantial autonomy to Cuba, and offered our good offices in the arrangement of a basis upon which Cuban independence might be recognized. Secretary Fish instructed our Minister at Madrid

to communicate to Spain, from time to time, the views of this Government upon Cuban affairs; and these instructions were carried out. Spain was informed that "the refusal of a Government to redress wrongs justifies armed resistance to them," and that the troubles in Cube had been brought about by Spanish maladministration there. "While we acknowledge," said Secretary Fish, "our obligation to the general rule which requires a nation to abstain from interference in the domestic concerns of any other nation, yet circumstances sometimes warrant partial excep-tions to this rule." And Gen. GRANT'S

Spanish Government was profuse in its promises to our Government. All the statements here made are matters

Secretary of State found one of these excep-

tions in the case of Cuba. At that time the

of official record. Why should not this Government speak as freely to Spain at this time, about the case of Cuba, as it then spoke! Why should not Secretary OLNEY address Spain in language as plain and as definite as that which was used by Secretary FISH? Why should Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration shrink from following the example of Gen. GRANT'S in this matter ? We have certainly as much reason for taking an interest in Cuba at this time as we could have had twenty years ago. Spanish maladministration there is certainly as gross as ever it was. We have certainly as much reason for remonstrating against the bloody deeds of WEYLER as we ever had for re monstrating against those of any of his predecessors.

English and Irish Political Offenders

The London press has distinguished itself during the last few days by proclaiming that there is one law for Englishmen and another for outsiders, and that independent nations, if they happen also to be weak, have no rights that a British subject is bound to respect. Political offences, if committed by Englishmen against a foreign Government, ought, they say, to go scot free, whereas, if acts of the same kind are done in England, they must receive condign punishment. Let us compare the unanimous demands of London newspapers as to the treatment of the Englishmen convicted of crimes against the South African Republic with the position which they have taken repeatedly, and would be certain to take again, if the proof of treason were brought home to Irishmen in English courts. As we have pointed out previously, the

trial Judge at Pretoria had no alternative

but to impose the sentence prescribed by law for the crimes to which the persons arraigned at the bar had pleaded guilty. President KRUGER has announced, however, that the death penalty will not be inflicted upon the five principal offenders, and it is presumed that the sentence will be commuted to fine, imprisonment, and banishment, the penalties already imposed upon fifty-nine of their accomplices. By this act of Executive clemency the Hollander Chief Magistrate has shown himself far more humane than were the British authorities, who, during the four years following the forcible suppression of Transvaal independence, condemned to the scaffold several Hollanders accused of treason and caused the sentence to be carried out. Not content with the act of mercy performed in the teeth of British example, the London newspapers declare that even the mitigated sentences of fine, imprisonment, and banishment cannot be executed without provoking the hostility of Great Britain. They virtually say that, unless the men found guilty of high treason are allowed to go practically unscathed, Great Britain will interpose by force on their behalf. Such insolence will be met with contempt, if the South African Republic is a truly independent and self-respecting State. e English convicts are concerned. President KRUGER has gone far enough to satisfy all the dictates of humanity, and he has gone much further than England would have gone in a like case. He had a perfect right, under the law of nations, to deal summarily with JAMESON and his fellow brigands; but instead of doing this he surrendered them to the British Government, with the result that most of them have gone unpunished, while only a few are now undergoing trial in a London court. This extraordinary concession has been followed by a commutation of the death sentence in the case of the five ringleaders in the plot to excite an uprising in Johannesburg, responsive to Jameson's foray. The law of self-preservation will forbid the Hollanders to go much further.

We know how England would have acted in like circumstances, because we know what she has done in the past. For unward of a century Irishmen have held toward the British Government a position precisely analogous to that occupied by the resident aliens in Johannesburg toward the Govern ment at Pretoria. Irishmen have demanded self-government, and, failing to get it by peaceable means, they have resorted to violence and intimidation. In every case, when there has been such a recourse to force, the men found guilty of political offences against the British Government have been punished with death, with transportation, or with prolonged imprisonment. Innumerable have been the Irish victims of Brit ish vengeance, from the time when EMMET and FITZGERALD were sent to the scaffold down to the present hour, when Irish political offenders are languishing in British prisons. Some of the men thus barshly punished for political offences have been American citizens; but the appeals of our Government for their release have been unheard. Such appeals are regarded as impertinent when addressed to the British Government; but when addressed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to a weak Hollander republic on behalf of English criminals, they become rightcous and ma-

jestic, and must be enforced by threats! Let us suppose that a body of Irishmen residing in Toronto had made up their minds to seize that city, and had invited as sistance from Irish-Americans, who, on their part, undertook a second Fenian invasion. Let us suppose that the invaders were captured by British troops, and that the chief conspirators in Toronto were detected and imprisoned. The situation would be an exact counterpart of that which existed in the Transvaal after the failure of Jameson's raid. Does any man of common sense imagine that the British authorities in Canada would have hesitated to deal summarily with the Irish-American in vaders, or that they would have dreamed of surrendering the whole body of cap-

The as regards the Irish in Toronto, who, so cording to the hypothesis, had invited the invasion and had planned a simultaneous uprising, does any man doubt that the sentences passed upon them by a competent court would have been ruthlessly carried out? Every Irishman convicted of treason would have been either hanged or consigned to imprisonment for a long term.

Before Englishmen protest so vehemently against any serious punishment of political offenders in the Transvaal they had better atone for their bloody record in Ireland by releasing Irish political offenders from their living graves in English jails.

Spare Us This Lie!

Two Democratic Conventions were held on Wednesday in Important States. Both were bossed by men whose relations with Mr. CLEVELAND in his career as a tariff reformer have been peculiar and near. Both Conventions adopted resolutions eulogistic of Mr. CLEVELAND.

Bossing the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention at Allentown, the Hon. Wit-LIAM F. HARRITY put in nomination for President the nebulous PATTISON, spoke the right words for a firm, unvarying maintenance of the gold standard, and dismissed the tariff question from public consideration with the subjoined remarks:

"The Democratic party has fulfilled the pledge under which it was intrusted with power, relieving the people from unjust and oppressive taxation by the ensetment of a tariff for revenue framed on constitutional lines. We are opposed to any backward step in the reform thus accomplished. We demand that the legitimate business interests of the country shall now have a rest from all disturbing agitation of this

The cynical audacity of this was almost paralleled at Detroit by the Hon. Don M. DICKINSON bossing the Michigan Democratic Convention. The platform remits the money issue to the Democratic National Convention of July 7, and adds:

"The platform of the National Convention [1892], which has carried the country overwhelmingly for our party, should be the doctrine of Democrats until a new platform is framed by another National Cor

If this applies to the currency question, it applies equally to the tariff question. The Michigan platform, therefore, praises and approves GROVER CLEVELAND and his political creatures for having violated the vital doctrine of Democracy, and having rejected and shamelessly broken the pledge of 1892 to abolish protection and to enact a constitutional tariff for revenue only.

Let the fight for honest money go on everywhere within the Democracy; but let the bosses and makers of platform phrases spare us any further reference to the tariff pledge of four years ago.

Its Unequalled Opportunity.

In spite of all the nonsense talked and written about the Greater New York, there are sensible people who discern the real importance of the project and recognize the opportunity which it furnishes for the superior development of municipal government throughout this region. PARKHURST'S lunacy and CARTER's hysterics may have a temporary influence even upon some minds capable of sane reasoning, but when the subject begins to be considered intelligently the Bloomingdale Asylum method of discussing it will no longer receive serious attention from anybody.

It may be assumed that the members of the Commission to prepare a charter for the Greater New York who will be appointed by Governor Monton will be men whose ability and character will command for them the respect and confidence of the communities to be consoliall dated. It will be one of the most important Commissions created during the whole history of the State, and by a wise settlement of the questions of municipal government for the second city in the world it can secure for itself wide and lasting distinction. Accordingly, men of the highest order of statesmanlike quality will find in service upon it an opportunity for the gratification of a noble ambition and for establishing themselves in an exalted place in the public regard. The newspaper and club-room which has been kicked un the passage of the bill creating the Commission became obvious will not disturb the repose of its deliberations. It will not be frightened by a scarecrow, but will set to work seriously to construct a substantial foundation for the government of a city of three and a half million inhabitants.

The great advantage that the Commisdoners will have will be that the field before them will be free and open. Their work will be the building up of a charter for a new city. They will have the lessons of all the experiments and experiences in municipal government which have been made home and abroad; and in no other department of government has the progress during the present generation been so great as in that. It is fashionable with superficial reformers to talk about the degradation of municipalities and the almost insuperable difficulties of solving the problem of their efficient government; but practically the city is better off politically than the country. It is better governed. The great towns, as a rule, are the superiors of the small in their social and political conditions, and in the advantages they offer their citizens in the administration of public affairs. As New York itself has increased in size the safety and comfort of life within it have become greater.

The Commission to prepare a charter for the enlarged city can make for itself lasting fame and perform inestimable services for a community destined to be the greatest in the world.

The Celerity of the Law.

The pamphlet number of the official series of New York law reports for April 25 contains the opinions of the Court of Appeals in two murder cases which went up from this city. These decisions are noteworthy, as illustrating the practicability of reaching a final determination in criminal prosecutions much more speedily than has hereto-

fore been deemed possible. The cases were tried in February last at a criminal term of the Supreme Court held by Mr. Justice Keogh of Westchester county. On Feb. 24, Louis P. Herrmann was con victed of murder in the first degree, and four days later CHARLES PUSTOLKA was convicted of the same crime. Both appeals were argued in the Court of Appeals on April 7, and decided on April 25, the unan imous opinion of the court being written by Judge EDWARD T. BARTLETT. In each instance the conviction was affirmed and the record remitted to the Supreme Court to

carry out the sentence of death. Here, less than two months elapsed be tween the time of trial and the final disposition of the cases or appeal. If the procedure for the review of capital cases was usually anything like as speedy as this, no There were frequent acts of diplomatic | tured marauders to the United States? one would ever find any fault with the stay which the statute gives as a matter of right

to defendants who appeal in such cases. The prompt affirmance of these judgments also testifies to the ability of the trial Judge, who was elected only last autumn, and who kindly came from his own district to aid the courts here. The confidence of the bar that MARTIN J. KEOGH would make a good Judge was not misplaced.

An L. A. A.

The League of American Wheelmen have given a shining example to our fishermen. For years the latter have been trying in vain to get some legislation against the excessive use of pound nets and other engines of destruction which are walling out and wasting away the natural supply of food fish in our bays. Every move on the part of the anglers against the nets has been met by the combined opposition of the organized net men. The legislators paid little or no attention to the arguments of anglers who represented nobody in a political sense. The salt-water sportsmen are not organized, and consequently they have little or no weight in the Legislatures.

The wheelmen, if less poetic than the lovers of the gentle art, are certainly more practical. They know the value of union. In short order they formed their L. A. W. and the amount of legislation in their favor which they obtained is surprising. If the fishermen are wise they will take a hint from the wheelmen. A League of American Anglers might be able to accomplish a great deal. Why can't our friends of the hook and line put their heads together and bring out a living league of fishermen ? It ought to be easy for them to wind up their differences, unite their leaders, cast their lines where they will do the most good, watch their "daubers," and hold their rods over legislators that have been too long indifferent to their demands.

NAPOLEON was an accomplished equestrian, but history does not record the fact that he was ever seen attempting to ride two horses

The Hon. F. M. LONGLEY of the Fourth Georgia Congress district has been asked to become a candidate for Representative from that district, and he has been asked by men whose names are a benediction. An esteemed correspondent of ours, who has an eye sharp for the beauties and distinctions of Cracker nomenclature, disguises too many of the signers of the petition to Judge LONGLEY under that perpetual domino of "Many Others;" but no disguise conceals the brilliance of the Hon. FINCHER MARCHMAN, the Hon. LOVELACE TRIPPE, the Hon, WILKINSON FITTS, the Hon, DOLLAR POR-TER, and the Hon. OWENS McCoLLY.

It appears that Judge LongLey "would have as the great basic foundation stone of our American financial superstructure all the gold and all the silver the mints could coin." He would also have, "resting on these. Treasury notes and other paper currency of such volume as would give to the American people an ample, healthy circulation." He would would "oppose any tariff legislation until these weightler matters were disposed of." "I believe," says the Judge, "in American finance, American manhood, American independence; but despise that class of legislation which has built up a pintocracy in America and concentrated the nation's wealth in the hands of a few, for by it 'wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps."

Judge LongLay's ideas are very beautiful, if not entirely new; and, no doubt, if he has his way, and stands on his great basic foundation long enough, everybody will be a plutocrat; but mere matters of gold and silver are of little worth compared with such golden and silver and glorious names as FINCHER MARCHMAN, LOYELACE TRIPPE, WILKINSON FITTS, DOLLAR PORTER. and Owens McColly. Whatever Georgia may decide to do in regard to gold and silver, she can do nothing to depreciate the value of her coinage of illustrious names.

The Hon. EDWARD OLIVER WOLCOTT, the best dressed man in Denver, and one of the most humorous persons in the Senate, has been rash enough to say that when worst comes to worst he will not regard the glorious, pious, and immortal principle of 16 to 1 as being more important to him than the Republican party, of which he is one of the most amiable members. On the other hand, his dis-tinguished colleague, the Hon, HENRY MONEY TELLER, swears that, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, he is for, with, of, by, and on account of silver. As far as he is concerned the Republican party can welter in the depths of

Mr. Wolcorr is a humorist and Mr. Telling s an enthusiast. After all, the bated breath of the country is not bated on their account. Mr. WOLCOTT can stay in the Republican party and Mr. TELLER can leave the Republican party. still the great processes of nature will go on, and, as Prof. ARTEMUS WARD of Baldwinsville said, the earth will continue to revolve on its own axis, subject to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Wolcorr and Mr. TELLER are great men, but distinctly secondary. The question which seethes in all hearts and keeps folks sitting up all night, reckless of gas bills, is this: What is Ton Carren going to do? Is the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER, a statesman fuller than any other statesman has ever been, of the silver voice and the silver chin is the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER going to stay in the Republican party or is he going to get out? Will he continue to wave proudly from the Capitol, or, revolving rapidly on his own wheels, will he seek the socluded grottos of Montana, and rereate himself with his own ratio? Not much is important, but this is more important than

inything else ever was or will be. If GAVIN DALZIEL, the worthy Scotchman who is said to have built the first bleyele, about 1835, could listen to the wheel nomenclature of the present day, he would never for a moment suspect it to be in any way associated with the work of his own genius. He wouldn't know a "dished sprocket" from a "gooseneck" saidle "rat-trap" pedal from a cyclometer The pedals of his machine were called stirrups and the whole contrivance was known as the wooden horse. Dalziel estimated the length of a ride by the stiffness of his muscles, selected his riding costume without the aid of a tailor. Whether after a brisk spin he bathed and rubbed himself down with alcohol and cologne, history doesn't tell. At all events, if he could have a half hour's talk with a modern wheelman, he would hear enough strange terms to bewilder him for a month.

The readiness of new riders, male and female alike, to acquaint themselves with the mechanical construction of the bicycle, and their free use of its technicalities, almost force the conclusion that before long every man, woman, and child will be a natural mechanic. This much, however, 's certain, that the more knowledge wheelmen bave of the principles and mechanism of their mounts, the higher must be the standard of bicycles in the future and the more extensive and intricate will be the cycling vo-

Of the nine great battle ships building in England, the Majestic, Magnificent, Hustrious, Viotorious, Mars, Jupiter, Prince George, Cersar, and Hannibal, the last named is credited with the heaviest tonnage, for her displacement is reckoned at 15,048. In reality they are sister ships, originally designed for 14,600 tons displacement. It is not unusual to find the calculations a little surpassed, while in the later vessels of a class there are sometimes alterations that give additional weight. Perhaps the whole class may safely be called, in round numbers, 15,000-ten ships; and, at all events, the Hannibal, which has now entered the water at Pembroke, must be credited with that weight. These British battle ships surpass in displacement our Kearsarge and Kentucky by about

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Democratic Candidates in Plenty and the

conventions in recent years David B. Hill has been nominated for the Governorship with practical unanimity. In the Saratoga Convention of 1885 he had no serious opponent. In the Buffalo Convention of 1888 he was put in nomination, on motion of Col. John R. Fellows, by acclamation and without the formality of a ballot, and in the Saratoga Convention of 1894, of which Senator Hill was Chairman, his nomination for the head of the State ticket was made by stampede and enthusiastically, without any attempt at polling the delegates from the several counties. During the fourteen years which have since the memorable and hotly disputed Democratic State Convention of Syracuse in 1882, the Democrats of New York have had only one candidate for Governor other than Senator Hill-Roswell P. Flower, nominated in Saratoga in 1891. The Flower and Sheehan ticket of that year was agreed upon by the Democratic leaders several months before the Convention met, and the result of its deliberations was clearly foreshadowed, the only tangible objection to Mr. Flower's nomination coming from the Brooklyn delegater, who voted solidly for Alfred C. Chapin, who made, and attempted to make, no serious canvass in his behalf. They voted for Mr. Chapin as a protest against the nomination of Mr. Flower, but after Mr. Flower had been nominated they turned in loyally to give him their vigorous and hearty support. The vote in the Convention was

334 for Mr. Flower and 33 for Mr. Chapin.

The Democrats of New York have not had a contested State Convention for the nomination of Governor for fourteen years, but there is of Governor for fourteen years, out there is every present indication that at this year's Convention there will be a vigorous clash of booms, rivalries, and ambitions, for there are several Democratic cambidates already in the field earnestly seeking support wherever they can, and enhanced the first of the control of th

being one of his classmates. Mr. Thacher has represented Albany in the upper branch of the Legislature, and he is now Mayor of this city, and led in the a-sault against the Raines Liquor Tax bill when adopted, initiating the movement which brought the Democratic Mayors of the State to the Governor to protest against its adoption. Mr. Thacher represented the interests of New York at the United World's Fair, a task requiring much patience and forbearance as well as executive ability. Mr. Stanchfield is the leader of the Democrats in the Assembly. He was born in Flimira in March. 1850, and graduated from Amherst College in 1876. He was for six years District Attorney of Chemung county, and for two years Mayor of Flmira. He has twice served in the Assembly from Chemung, and has shown himself, as a leader of the minority, a man of ability and a Democrat of courage and clearheadedness. Daniel Lockwood was long known in the politics of the State as "the man who always put Cleveland in nomination." It was Lockwood who always made the nominating speech whenever Cleveland was a candidate for office. This peculiar and exceptional distinction no longer endears Lockwood as a leader to the great body of Democratis. Since March 4, 1803, it has come to be looked upon somewhat as a disqualification, and the number of Democrats who railied to Lockwood's support when an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Licutenant-fovernor in 1894, in consequence of his oratorical services to Cleveland, was not large. Mr. Lockwood is a native of Frie county born on June 1, 1844, and a grandate of Union tollege (1865). He was admitted to the ber in Buffalo thirty years ago, and has been active in practice there since, having been elected District Attorney of Frie county in November 1874, four years after the election of Cleveland as Sher if. Previous to this Cleveland, was not large. Mr. Lockwood has been United States listrict Attorney of Frie county in November 1874, four years after the election of Cleveland as Sher if. Previous to this Cle

Ing to take a recess:

In the moment of unsteadiness in the party lines, in the hour of inscends clamer, at the moment the omens of finaurrection, disaster, were showing in field and town, a wise, brave, loval spirit, true to the familiar of bemocracy as ever was Brian, the priest of Koderlek, when he shaped the cross of fire, and, holding it about spoke to his causium, rase by the view, moving waters of the Rudson in the capital of the Empire State of Lemocracy.

This

it aloft spoke to his causains, rose by the same moving waters of the Hesian in the capital of the Empire State of Democracy.

This was Senator Rainee's allusion (Raines was the Senator from the Monroe district for a long term) to David R. Hill. Prior to being Senator from Monroe, George Raines was for two terms District Atterney of that county, and he prosecuted Democratic Republican and non-partisan delinquents alike with visor and expedition. Serions differences of opinion prevail among the Democratic leaders hereabout as to the "Issue" to be made in this year's election for Governor. Some Democrats are for opposing the Raines bill and making a visorous light against the high-license Rerubblean measure which opens the "holes" to Sunday lignor selling on a broad-gauge basis. Others, and particularly those who are demanding, when not recommending, the nomination of Mr. Helmont, are for a "gold standard" platform, though wherein votes are to be secured to the Democracy is not clear. Others, acain, are for making a fight "against Platt," carticularly in connection with the tireater New York project. Others are for going back to Democratic traditions of the Britan and Rodserick variety for the inspiration of success, but a still larger number are for waiting until June until the Republican have acted in St. Louis, and then starting in to kneck them out here.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

A Remedy Suggested for Fresent Abase in Criminal Trinis,

ALBANY, April 30 .- At three Democratic State To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In an editorial printed in The Sun on Sunday, April 2d, you call public attention to the shuse of expert testimony in recent famous criminal trials, to its great cost, and, finally, to the dismivantages under which an accured person labors when confronted with the wealth and power of the State in this matter and the lojustice thus created. The use of expert testimony is, as you say, in need of reform, and as I have given considerable thought to the subject, I believe this to be a good time to lay my sugges tions before the public through TRESUS. That it is and always has been the purpose of our lawmakers to make every person equal before the law every one must concede. It is in pursuance of this purpose that an accused

person is entitled to be defended by a lawyer, and, in case the accused is not able to pay for counsel, that one is assigned to the defence by the Court. To secure more than a perfunctory

and, in case the accused is not able to pay for counsel, that one is assigned to the defence by the Court. To secure more than a perfunctory rendering of this duty by the assigned lawyer, this State has recently passed a law providing a proper payment from the public purse for auch services. So far as the getting of all ordinary witnesses is converned, an accused person, even although he he without money, stands on a fair footing with the State, for he may use all the power of the State in bringing his witnesses to court by legal process. But when it comes to getting expect testimony he must either have a long purse or strong friends or go without it. Even if it were possible to bring the experts to court upon the ordinary process and to force them to answer, this would avail little; for before a person can give such testimony as can be considered of value in most cases he must give a considerable amount of study and attention to the special conditions involved.

It is therefore manifestly unfair to expect to get such testimony without paying well for it, and practically impossible. Another objection to the present practice of introducing such testimony is that the counsel for either side is at liberty to hand about until he finds an expert who will agree with his view of the case, and he introduces only such persons as his expert witnesses. The other side, exercising the same right, then brings in other socialed experts, who swear to opposite conclusions and the Court and jury are left at least as hadly off as they were at first.

The remedy which I have to suggest is that mo such witnesses should either be employed, introduced, or examined in court, except by the Court is fet on the facts which relate directly to the facts charged and their consequences. If then either side believes that an exposition of experts knowledge would help it, let the counsel for that side give notice that on a certain day he would apply to the Court for the appointment of experts. Just as Commissioners are now appointed, and before

To the Edition of The Sex-Sir: There are some brilliant and calculative minds who would have the people believe that McKinley is a martyr for the cause of religious liberty. But, fortunately, there are those who are better acquaintel with his attitude on this question than Mr. Hanna and his friends seem to re-alize. McKinley has never had the courage to denonnee the A.P.A., and it was commonly known, when he was the Governor of Onlo, that membership of the A.P.A. reent preferrement to persons seeking office. The Cataoire densibility of Columbus, O. the official origin is likely both A. Watterson, and paper whilely read among Western Catholica as interested and the seeking of the catholica as interested and went so far as to sak him to state whether or not be was a member of the order.

This being the case, who can now be at the bottom of this described about A.P.A., opposition to him? Institute A.P.A., with its characteristic duplicity, a plan to secure the support of liberal-minded Americans for a candidate of its own choice and election? Yoskins, April 27.

T.R. C. nonnce the A. P. A., and it was gommonly known when he was the Governor of Onlo, that membership

Washington Calls Down Oregon.

resterday morning's Sux on "Our Trade with Africa." you state that "only recently the Oregon mill in-terests have worked their way into the African con-tinent, and that steamers are sailing from the North Pacific coast to South African ports." I take it for granted you have reference to the lumber trade granted you have reference to the lumber trade. Now I wish to say that the steamers do not sail from Oregon, but tron the State of Washington. There are two these of steamers plying between Puget Sound and South Africa. One line is operated by the St. Taul and Taconna Lumber Company, the other by the Tacona Mill Company and the Port Blakely Lumber Company. that has gained credence throughout the world, that is in regard to the so-called "Oregon pine," o six years ago all lumber shipped foreign was a "Oregon pine," when, in lact, it is yellow, e, and red Douglas fir, and its native home is in Fern Washington, Residence, Tacoma, Wash, Residence, Tacoma, Wash,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Star Spangled Panner is the American name for our flag, and the attempts of some foreigner, aided by a few ignorant natives, to rechristen our banner, should be put down by the press and ought to be made the subject of a special order by the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. apecial order by the Commander-in-Chief of the O. A.

R. Britain's flag has long been called "Old Glory,"
R. Britain's flag has long been called "Old Glory,"
R. Britain's flag has long been called "Old Glory,"
R. Britain's flag has long been called the Courfing
Is not old; It is the coungest of all the contribution flags. It stands for Union, for hope charity, and
fastly glory such as the warrior seeks, our flag in no
way typiffes.

Let the phrase proposed by a foreigner be sealously
taboood by all true hearted Americans, whose nerves
tingle with particule pride, not at the strains of "Old
Glory," but "The Star Spangied Banner."

W. J. Heriskar, Middleburg, Va.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The colored cadet who inflicted wounds upon himself was not Flipper, but Whittaker. Flipper went through the Academ with the most courteous of treatment, a full acknowledgment of which he made in a book giving an account of his life as a cadet and of the cases of other colored men who had tried before him to pass through the Academy.

Althurkit.

From the Colorado Catholic.
But could there ever have been a moral principle or standard of conscience in a man who is guilty of the erimes of which Parkhurst, by his own confession stands convicted? We think not. If the morals of New York are in the keeping of Parkhurst and his kind, it was a sorry day for the metropolis when

Tammany Hall lost its political ascendency. Goff's Discreditable Record.

From the Hartford Times. We do not know that Recorder Goff can be com pelled to resign his judicial office, but he has now reversed in six important cases by the Court of Appeals. The Recorder's record is beginning to be exceedingly discreditable to him

Frightfully Swelled.

From Bronening, King & Co.'s Monthly. r had an-aw-fwightful head this mawnin'. " Cho

neheknow: Aw-deah boy! Weally ?" Positively deuced, doncheknow! Swelled twee-endous! Had to-aw-stwetch his hat ovah the four knob, doncheknow, before he could aw-get it on, poor chapp'e'"

On Even Terms. From the Entd Ware.

A Republican at the Oklahoma City Convention arose and indignantly said to the Chairman: "Young man, I was a Republican before you were born!" airman came back: "Shut up' I will be a Republican when you are dead. Sit down!"

One Continuous Round of Leisure.

From Brooking Life.
Householder-See here, I've never had a chance of talking to anybody through that telephone stace you put it in. I am always told they are busy, Collector-Why don't you call up one of the girls at central. They're never busy.

Question as to an Exception From Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly. He-I feel like a fool to-night. the Why to night !

The Century for May contains a very timely article on "The Crowning of a Czar" by Miss Thorse ion, daughter of hir Edward Thornton, for so many years British Minister in Washington, the coronation was that of Alexander III, in 1883. Prof. Sloane de-scribes Napoleon's arrival at the "Planacle of Farthly transferr." Felix Muscheica tells of being "In Botransferr." Felix Moscheica tella of being "In Bo-henda with Du Maurier," only one of the illustrations shows any trace of the style which Du Maurier has possessed since 1860. Besides the crowning of a Crar and the Napoironic story, the Cassery, through Mr. W. R. Thayer, tells of the election of a Pope; and in other respects as well its articles are appropriate WILLIAM II. ASATRENCHER KNIGHT What the German Imperial Passity Ente-The Wines in the Schlose Cellars.

From Le Figure. Some curious details concerning Emperor William's household arrangements are given in a book on "Imperial Family Life," by Os-car Kaufmann, At the head of the Berlin kitchens is a caterer, who has under him two chefs, a Frenchman and a German, with their staffs of under cooks. In winter, when the great court festivals occur, they are re-

enforced by the chef and cooks from Potsdam. The kitchen department is perfectly independent, the arrangement of the hill of fare being left entirely to it, and the Emperor, with his family and court, being practically boarded by the department. A charge of a fixed sum for each plate daily is made. For common dinners the price is 715 marks (\$1.87) a plate. but for state dinners the price may se 20, 24, 30 marks, or even more, Usually the Empress looks over the bill of fare and makes suggestions as to changes, and as to what shall be served on the following days at the imperial table. For state dinners a number of menus are submitted to the Grand Marshal of the Court, who in turn presents them to the

Emperor to choose from.
Usually the imperial family eats three meals day. The Emperor prefers solid food, and, thanks to his good health and the exercise he takes, always has a hearty appetite. For breakfast he follows the English fashion, and makes substantial meal on tea or coffee, eggs, beef-

fast he follows the English fashlon, and makes a substantial meal on tea or coffee, eggs, beefsteak, chops, or veal cutlets. Luncheon, generally at 2 o'clock, consists of soup, meat with vegetables, a roast, and a sweet dish. The Emperor and Empress like to have guests at this meal, Courtiers, writers, aritets, solentials meal, courtiers, writers, aritets, solentials mean, high functionaries, or important persons pass'nx through Berlin are invited to luncheon, which is always lively and unceremonious. Dinner is served at 5 or 6, and on state occasions at 7. Great luxury is displayed at the grand dinners.

The Schloes gold and sliver plate has been increased by the revision towns to the Emperor when he was married, which cost about \$400,000. The private dinners last only fifty or fifty five minutes, which is but a short time in which to serve a six course dinner to sixty or eighty persons. There is a servant for every two persons, while others bring in the dishes. All foreign expressions are carefully kept out of the bill of fare, which is headed with the words. "Königliche Mittagstafe." A little before bedtime cold meat is put before the Emperor, who eats while he works, for that is the time when he attends to his daily mail. William II, is very abstemious in his drink, though a few years ago at Constance he drained a great beaker of Rhine wine at one draught. like a student. The ordinary wines served at the imperial table are claret, Rhine and champagne. Tokay almost always takes the place of Madeira. The celiars of the castle contain one of the best collections in Europe, necluding the best French wines, as well as those of the Rhine and Moselle. Lately you litres of Grünhäuser were bought at Trier for 11,500 marks for the Kaiser's celiar. The most celebrated brands of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, and especially Hungary are to be found there. Of late, too, Greece has sent her wines, but the glory of the royal cellars is its collection of old Rhine wine. It has a 1603 wine which is superior even to the cel

"I'M THE MAN WHO SHOT YOU." Veterans Meet Thirty Years Afterward and Identify Themselves From the Chicago Times Berald.

J. H. Wyman of Chicago went to Newport

News recently, and while waiting for a ferry boat a stranger, a man about Wyman's age, came up and shared his seat. They were waiting for the same boat.

"You were in the Union army," said the stranger, glancing at a button on Wyman's lapel. "Where did you serve?"
"I was in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artil-

lery, and put in a good share of the time guarding the big bridge over the Green River in Kentucky," answered the Northerner.
"You did! I twice helped to blow up that

bridge, and was there when the third attempt, which you fellows stopped, was made. It was a black night in winter when we went up the third time. There were only a few of us, but enough to do the work if it were done quickly, and we could pass through the Federal pickets. We reached a point 1,000 yards south of where we thought your picket line was, and I was sent forward alone to locate the line and find some place through which we could pass. I walked along freely until I thought I ought to take some care, and then I thought I ought to take some care, and then I dropped to my hands and knees and went that way for a while. It was so dark I could see absolutely nothing. All at once I struck a dry bush and snapped a stick under ms knee at the same time. Then a rifle shot came from a picket at a point not twnety yards away and tempt, which you fellows stopped, was made,

dry bush and snapped a stick under ms knee at the same time. Then a rifle shot came from a picket at a point not twnety yards away and my right arm was broken by the ball. The fellow had fired at the noise and made a good shot. It alarmed the guard, and our third attempt to blow up the bridge was a failure. Were you there then?"

"Yes," said Wyman, "I am the man who shot you. I never saw you, but I heard the moving of the bush and the breaking of the twig. After I shot you walked straight to the right for about ten yards and then ran back for your command."

"That I did exactly," said the Southerper.

"We found your tracks in the sand the next day. I did not know I hit you. I am glad I did not kill you, and I'm mighty glad to see you."

Then they shook hands and took up the tous-

Then they shook hands and took up the jour

ney together Foreign Notes of Real Interest, Yann Niber, the sailor's poet, has been appe

thrarian of the Hydrographic Bureau in the French Navy Department. Dr. James Martineau, who has just entered on his ninety-second year, is reported to be well in body and keen and alert as ever in mind. A survivor of the Grande Armée, Joseph Rosa,

just died at Aubigny, near Bourges, at the age of 102 years. He entered the army at 18, became a corporal, and received the St. Helena medal. Princess Henriette's (of Belgium) wedding presents and clothing, sent after her from Brussels to Neullly, where her husband, the Duc de Vendôme, has his villa, filled 170 boxes and weighed eleven tons. France has 529,000 officeholders, whereas in 1853 she had only 200,000. The population is now

118,000,000 as compared with \$6,000,000 then. About one man in every ten must hold some place under the Government. In Bayaria the police will allow no woman to appear in public on a bicycle unless she holds a certificate of efficiency. To obtain one, she must first ride before the police officials in a crowd of other candidates without failing off or running

into any one. Domestic fowls have two diseases of a diphtheritle nature, according to a report of M. Galles to the Belgian Academy of Medicine. One is a contagious catarrh, called also mores, or fowl glanders, which is very contactous and fatal to hens and may give diphtheria to human beings. The other, though called fow diphtheria, has nothing save the name in common with human diphtheria. Three miles from Ephesis the ruins of the house in which the blessed Virsin and St. John lived after the ascension of Christ, save just been discovered by Father Eslrasch, Superior of the French seminary at itome, and Father Paulinus, Superior of the Lazarists in Smyrna. The place was indicated in the revelations of the Jerman nun, Anne Cather-

ine of Emmerich. It a known to the peasants as Perraghia Capculi, the 'Place of the Virgin,'
An old scandal in the English royal family is re called by the sale of the old French furniture belonging to the Duke of Sussex and kept in Kensington Palace since the death of his widow, the Duchess of Inverney. The Duke, who was one of George III.'s worthies sons, married Lady Augusta Murray, a marriage annulied as being without his father's consent, and later married Lady Cecilia Underwood, whom there Victoria created Duchess

of Inverness. Tobacco smoking has been tabooed for the priests in his diocese by the filshop of Kursh in Russia as a "disgustingly had habit, which is unbefitting for those who serve the altar and a great temptation to the laity." He forbids it even to the wives of to the faity." He forblus it even to the wives of priests. The prohibition has attracted notice as an attempt on the part of an orthodox churchman to bring his peope into agreement with the cubtoms of Old Relievers and other dissenters and the

teachings of Cours Tolstol. Herve's "L'Dell Cerve" has been revived at the Hiere's "Libell terve" has been revived at the Paris Varieties Tleatre with great success. A complete unpublished opera of his called "Himi Pinson," is in he possession of his son. Paris seems to be turing once more to the better kind of light opera, a new play, called "La Falote," which is said to be of the same class as "The Chimes of Normandy" and "La Damo Barche," having seen very successful when brought out rec at the Folies Damatiques.